What stage of [#DevOps](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/hashtag/?keywords=devops&highlightedUpdateUrns=urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7116309937164615680) are you at?  
  
Do you have a [#CICD](https://www.linkedin.com/feed/hashtag/?keywords=cicd&highlightedUpdateUrns=urn%3Ali%3Aactivity%3A7116309937164615680) pipeline automation in place? If not, follow this guide.  
  
Let's see a complete CI/CD pipeline workflow:  
⮕ Developer Pushes Code:The process begins with the developer (A) pushing their code changes to a version control system.  
  
⮕ Version Control:The code is stored in a version control system (B), such as Git. This system tracks changes to the codebase and allows multiple developers to collaborate on a project.  
  
⮕ Trigger CI/CD:Once the code is pushed, it triggers the Continuous Integration (CI) process (C). CI is the practice of automatically integrating code changes from multiple contributors into a single software project.  
  
⮕ Run Tests in CI:The CI process (C) runs automated tests on the code in a test environment (G). This ensures that the new changes don't introduce any bugs or break existing functionality.  
  
⮕ Feedback to Developer:If any tests fail, feedback is sent back to the developer (A), who can then make necessary corrections.  
  
⮕ Build Docker Image:If the tests pass, the CI process builds a Docker image of the application and stores it in a Docker Registry (D). Docker images are lightweight, standalone packages that contain everything needed to run a piece of software, including the code, runtime, system tools, and libraries.  
  
⮕ Deploy to Kubernetes:The Docker image is then deployed to a Kubernetes cluster (E). Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration platform that automates the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.  
  
⮕ Kubernetes Manages & Scales:Within the Kubernetes cluster, the application runs inside containers, which are instances of the Docker image. Kubernetes manages and scales these containers as needed, ensuring that the application remains available and responsive (F).  
  
⮕ Monitoring & Logging:The Kubernetes cluster (E) is continuously monitored using various monitoring tools (H). These tools collect logs, metrics, and other data to ensure the health and performance of the application.  
  
The entire process emphasizes automation, consistency, and scalability.  
  
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